

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

ROBERT P. LARGEISS

Plaintiff,

vs.

Case No.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT FOR THE
STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS;
CHIEF JUSTICE MARGARET MARSHALL,
JUSTICE ROBERT J. CORDY, JUSTICE
JUDITH A. COWIN, JUSTICE JOHN M.
GREANEY, JUSTICE RODERICK L. IRELAND,
JUSTICE MARTHA B. SOSMAN, JUSTICE
FRANCIS X. SPINA, in their official capacities
as Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court of
Massachusetts; MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH;
CHRISTINE C. FERGUSON, in her official
capacity as Commissioner of the Massachusetts
Department of Public Health; JUDY A.
McCARTHY, in her official capacity as City
Registrar for the City of Boston; CITY AND
TOWN CLERKS 1-350,

Defendants.

04 - 10921 JLT

**PLAINTIFF'S AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR TEMPORARY
RESTRAINING ORDER AND PRELIMINARY INJUNCTIVE RELIEF**

I, ROBERT P. LARGEISS, am competent and above the age of 18 and make the following
statements based upon my own personal knowledge.

1. I am a resident of ^{Boston} Roslindale, Massachusetts.
2. I am the Plaintiff in the above-referenced cause of action.
3. The majority of the facts necessary for the resolution of this Motion for a TRO and

Preliminary Injunctive Relief can be found in *Goodridge v. Department of Public Health*, 440 Mass. 309 (2003), and in Massachusetts Constitution.

4. In *Goodridge*, the plaintiffs commenced suit in the Superior Court in April 2001 against the Department of Public Health and Commissioner of Public Health.

5. In that complaint, the *Goodridge* plaintiffs argued that “the exclusion of the plaintiff couples and other qualified same sex couples from access to marriage licenses, and the legal and social status of civil marriage, as well as the protections, benefits and obligations of marriage, violates Massachusetts laws.”

6. On May 7, 2002, the Superior Court granted summary judgment in favor of defendants.

7. The matter was directly appealed to the Supreme Judicial Court.

8. In July 2003, the Supreme Judicial Court issued its decision in the *Goodridge* case.

9. In its decision, the *Goodridge* court stated that the “everyday meaning of ‘marriage’ is ‘the legal union of a man and woman as husband and wife’ . . . and the plaintiffs do not argue that it has ever had a different meaning under Massachusetts law.”

10. In analyzing Massachusetts statutory law, the *Goodridge* court found that the language of the licensing statute could not be construed so as to permit same-sex couples to marry.

11. The *Goodridge* court “declare[d] that barring an individual from the protections, benefits and obligations of civil marriage solely because that person would marry a person of the same sex violates the Massachusetts constitution.”

12. As part of its holding, the *Goodridge* court “construc[d] civil marriage to mean the voluntary union of two persons as spouses, to the exclusion of all others.”

13. The *Goodridge* court characterized its decision as a “reformulation” of marriage.

14. The *Goodridge* court specifically did not invalidate the marriage laws.

15. The *Goodridge* court stated that its decision would become effective 180 days after the date of the court’s order.

16. May 17, 2004 will be 180 days from the date of the *Goodridge* decision.

17. Part I, Art. IV of the Massachusetts Constitution provides that “The people of this commonwealth have the sole and exclusive right of governing themselves as a free, sovereign, and independent state”

18. Part I, Art. V of the Massachusetts Constitution provides that “All powers residing originally in the people, and being derived from them, the several magistrates and officers of government, vested with authority, whether legislative, executive, or judicial, are their substitutes and agents, and are at all times accountable to them.”

19. Part I, Art. VII of the Massachusetts Constitution provides in part that “the people alone have an incontestable, unalienable, and indefeasible right to institute government.”

20. Part I, Art. XVIII of the Massachusetts Constitution provides that “The people . . . have a right to require of their lawgivers and magistrates, an exact and constant observance of them, in the formation and execution of the laws necessary for the good administration of the Commonwealth.”

21. Part I, Art. XXX of the Massachusetts Constitution provides in part that “the judicial shall never exercise the legislative and executive powers, or either of them; to the end it may be a government of laws and not of men.”

22. Part II, Chp. 1, sec. 1, Art. IV of the Massachusetts Constitution provides “And

further, full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the said general court, from time to time, to make, ordain, and establish, all manner of wholesome and reasonable orders, laws . . . as they shall judge to be for the good and welfare of this Commonwealth.”

23. Part II, Chp. II, sec. 1, Art. V of the Massachusetts Constitution provides that “All causes of marriage, divorce, and alimony, and all appeals from the judges of probate shall be heard and determined by the governor and council, until the legislature shall, by law, make other provision.”

24. Article IV, § 4 of the United States Constitution provides that “The United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a Republican Form of Government.”

25. Unless relief is granted, my constitutional right to a republic form of government will be irreparably harmed. Marriage certificates will be issued that will be directly contrary to Massachusetts state law, as it existed for hundreds of years prior to the unconstitutional actions of Defendants.

I understand that a false statement in this affidavit will subject me to penalties of perjury.

Robert P. Largess
ROBERT P. LARGESESS

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS

COUNTY OF Suffolk

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 9th day of MAY, 2004, by Robert Largess, who is personally known to me or who has produced identification and who took an oath/affirm

Clean P. Kelly
Notary Public

My Commission expires: